and the power of Christianity through all parts of the world where a corrupt or heathenish system now pre vailed. In this work the Society met great and peculiar difficulties; notwithstanding which, it had met with signal encouragement. In the Western Hemisphere, the Society had entered upon its labora in Canada, the West Indies, and South America; in the Enstern Hemisphere, in Belgium, Sweden, France and Italy. He would not then enter into any details, which would be submitted in the report at their approaching Anniversary, but would introduce the Rev. Prof. WYLIE of Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. WYLLE chose for his text the 1st Epistle

General of St. John, 2d chap, and 18th and following

werses: "Little children, it is the last time; and as "ye have heard that Anti-Christ should come, even "now are there many Anti-Christs, whereby we know "that it is the last time," &c., &c. An eloquent minister (he said) on a certain occasion, after describing in the most glowing language the loveliness of virtue, carried away by his feelings exclaimed that, were Vir tue to appear on earth in human form all men would be so impressed with admiration and love that they would fall down and worship her. In the afternoon of the same Sabbath his colleague, a man of more sober views, referring to the remarks which had been made in the merning, stated somewhat as follows: "Vitue once appeared in our world in the person of our Lord and Savieur Jesus Christ, but instead of merchanics her was hatel agreement and market lows: "Virtue one appeared in our world in the person of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, but instead of worshiping her, men hated, persecuted and murdered her. What has been once we may expect would be again, for human nature is always and ever the same." It need not surprise us, therefore, to find that a Society which has religion, virtue and truth for its object, should meet with hostility. Such was the malignity of the Infernal Adversary that wherever he saw anything calculated to promote religious truth, he directed against it all his evil agencies. Indeed, so true was this, that a good work not meeting hostility would be wanting in one of the first evidences of its excellence. Whatever was opposed to Jesus Christ and His cause was Antichrist. "There be many Anti-Christs." said the apostle. Heathenism was Anti-Christ; so was Slavery; so was inmorality, vice, and error of all kinds. Whatever was hostile to the true interests of men and to the glory of God must be considered as Anti-Christ; and in this view might we especially look upon the Man of Sin and Son of Perdition—the Papacy—as developed in its past history and present aspects, and say emphatically that it was Anti-Christ. In its object of opposing all that was sinful, this Society was brought into immediate and especial combat with that enormous system of fraud and minute which had so long trampled upon the rights object of opposing all that was sinful, this Society was brought into immediate and especial combat with that enormous system of fraud and miquity which had so long trampled upon the rights of men, and whose fell dominion they were bound to use every means to check, not only elsewhere but in our own fair land, where, by the providence of God, those who could hardly be approached on their own soil were brought within our teaching. It was his object to show that Popery was eminently Anti-Christ; and in the use of the term "Popery," he did not mean to be offensive; for as the followers of Lauther or of Calvin were designated by his name, why should those who claimed that the Pope was the great head of their church complain if they were to be known by his name. It was only as a matter of propriety that he used the expression. Anti-Christ was truly defined as opposed to Christ in his three great characters of Prophet, Priest, and King. How fully Rome met this description! First, as Prophet, she set herself and her authority up in place of God's revealed word—she prohibited the Bading of the Scriptures (except by special permiasion, with such restrictions and explanations as she thought fit to offer). To prove that this was no unfounded assertion, he held in his hand a copy of the Index of prohibited books published by authority of the Pope at Rome, and which had reached four-teen editions. Among other books there named as prohibited, was the Holy Bible. Christ says, "Teach the Scriptures:" the Church says, "You shall not, except under certain conditions," and adds the threat, "if any person shall have the presumption to read if "without such permission, he shall not have absolution." The sungle fact that while in Europe and in this country edizions of the Scriptures have been published in all languages, not one in the modern and but a few in this fee land, we found this country editions of the Scriptures have been published in all languages, not one in the modern and but a few in the other languages have been printed at Rome, shows how much the Romanists value the Bible. Even in this free land, we found Archbishop Kenyon prohibiting any one of his flock from having the Bible in his possession, and orders all copies to be brought to him. He did not say what he did with them; but the "Bible burnings" throughout the country told the tale. Nor did we see her, while anwilling to let in religious truth, ading the spread of scientific or other t uths. Among those prohibited books, which he held a list of, were Miston's Paradise Lost, Robertson's History of Charles V., and Hume's History of England—with other works which we were accustomed to regard as standards. Thus iwas ,too, that Galileo was obliged by the terrors of the Inquisition to abjure the scientific truth of the world's sphericity and revolving motien. Rome would deprive us of thelight which God has given in nature and in His holy word. In the second place, Popery was Anti-Christ, because it usurped the priestly office of Jesus Christ, who once died for our sins, and offered himself a sacridee "once and for all" that we might be redeemed, and who bath taken his seat on the right hand of the Father to intercede for man. But Rome substituted for Christ her row inventions. She taught her followers to believe in the absurdity that the wafer which they ate was the real flesh and blood of the Savior, and that as often as an the absurdity that the water which they are was the real flesh and blood of the Savior, and that as often as mass was performed the sacrifice of Christ was repeated. Then came her doctrine of indulgences, invented to replenish her treasury. The Apostle had well said that by the deeds of the law no flesh could be justified; are the Scriptures: that the evidence of the word that by the deeds of the law no flesh could be justified; but the Church of Rome taught that not only were saints justified themselves, but left behind them a surplus of good works, which, collected together in a vast treasury, could be distributed for the justification of others. Of this treasury the Pope held the key, and these surplus good works were only to be obtained by the payment of money; for, after all, Rome was the religion of money. Then there was her doctrine of the intercession of saints, especially Maryology. In a book which he held, especially Maryology. In a book which he held, written by St. Alphonso, it was stated: "Mary is om-"nipotent; for according to all laws the queen enjoys "nipotent; for according to all laws the queen enjoys "all privileges with the king, and she may enjoy "power equally with her son; one is compotent by nature and the other by grace." So also we found a legend by St. Francis, describing a vision in which he saw two ladders reaching to Heaven. At the top of one sat Jesus, and at the top of the other—a white one—Mary, his mother. He observed that many who tried to ascend the ladder at the top of which Christ sat, failed, but when they attempted the white ladder they succeeded, because Mary held forth her hand to save them. What was this to teach but that Mary took the place of the Saviour, and it was only through her intercession—not the Redeemer's—flat men could be saved. The Rev. speaker next dwelt upon the evils of Monaciem, in excluding from the world those who, if sincere in their love of virtue and hatred of vice, could do much to sustain the former and check the spread of the latter. He denied that we owed to the Monks the preservation of learning or of science during the dark ages. Even allowing that many valuable manuscripts had been preserved by them, it was rather by a "happy accident" than any appreciation which they placed upon them. Lastly, he spoke of Rome as usurping the kingly office of Christ—the Pope being acknowledged by her as the great head of the Church—having the power to pronounce as to what should be considered vice and what virtue—and as he pronounced Romanists were required to believe at the risk of sinning against the Church and losing their souls."

In cerelusion, he impressed upon his hearers that they should have no feeling for the poor Romanist but that that Mary took the place of the Saviour, and it was sinning against the Church and losing their souls."
In our clusion, he impressed upon his hearers that they
should have no feeling for the poor Romanist but that
of love; while they hated his principles and his errors,
they should love the man himself, make every exertion
to spread before him Gospol truth, and he unceasing
in their prayers for his conversion.

## SOCIETY OF INQUIRY OF UNION THEOLOG-ICAL SEMINARY.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. WILLIAMS. The Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Semimary held their Annual Anniversary last evening at the Amity-street Baptist Church. After the opening prayer was made by Professor Smith, and singing by the choir, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS then proceeded t deliver the Annual Discourse, selecting for his text the well-known passage: "But remember the words " of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more blessed to " give than to receive." He said that the field of missions was necessary to the highest blessedness of the Churches. These words that he had selected as his text did not appear in any of the Gospels. All the discourses of Christ, if reported, would form a vast library, such as the Church would find it difficult to copy and distribute, and which the convert would find himself unable to study and read; and yet every utterance of those divine lips was wise and precious, and which, if it had been registered, would have received the lasting homage of all good men. But whatever was needful for all time the Lord caused to be harvested in by gleanings from the good ground, and from the inspired memory of his own apostles. Even in his discourses of matchless wisdom and grandeur Christ delighted to give more than he was to receive. In the sense of dependence he received nothing from all his numerous

hand to satisfy the wants of every living thing. He addressed to every human being the same charge which the apostle made to the human race, "What hast thou "that thou hast not received"—for all blessings and enjoyments are obtained from him, the fountain of erjoyments are obtained from him, the fountain of light and joy given to all—but who would claim that they could give to him. The incarnation and redeeming mission of Jesus Christ furnished a still more glorious illustration of the principle that it was more blessed to give than to receive, for it was a sacrifice on his part, uncompelled, uncompersated, and unappreciated by the world. He left Heaven to give men pardon for their sins and eterated if he not that He needed for himself more happiness, but that man needed it, not to be ministered unto but but that man needed it, not to be ministered unto but to minister. His death and incarnation were needed to ransom a ruined race, and he addressed himself to this great work, giving his back to the smiter. Christ, in his incarnation, in his mediatorial work, and in the history of His church, has furnished us a most wonderful and striking illustration of the text, that "it is "more blessed to give than to receive." If the Christian world have elevated views and an extended Christian world have elevated views and an extended berizon, it must be by losing sight of the world and taking hold of infinity and God-head. If he look elsewhere, his horizon would become at once a restricted and circumscribed one, and he would flad the air growing noisome and pestilential. Looking inward upon his own heart and upon the world around him, how narrow and confined was his view, but looking upward, what unsurpassable wisdom and goodness met his view. Looking from the creature to the Creator, man learned from God the joy of giving and doing good to all men, and giving to the world the bright ness reflected from the throne of the Redeemer. When he saw what in the old East and in the new-found West Christian missions have attempted to achieve, and then survey the vast mass of Pagan wretchedness and see how scanty the contributions were in aid and then survey the vast mass of Pagan wretched-ness and see how scanty the contributions were in aid of this vast enterprise, his soul was often stirred to sadness and despair. The world's indictment, what did it say? It said that missionaries were living in pomp among heathen paupers; that they were incompetent men and unfit for pastoral duties; that they made their island friends drudges and beasts of burden. It said that they were morose and gloomy, and that they were in the habit of sending home exaggerated accounts of their success. It said that they were busily attending to agricultural and mechanical labors instead of evan-gelizing their flocks: and it said, also, that they were unscientific. It said, also, that they were unpatriotic, neglecting vice at home, to drain the purse of sympaneglecting vice at home, to drain the purse of sympa-thy for foreign barbarians upon the opposite side of neglecting vice at home, to drain the purse of sympathy for foreign barbarians upon the opposite side of the globe. It said that they were squandering talent and untold treasure upon distant and romantic schemes that could not succeed, and which, if successful, would not redound in good to the human race. These wer some of the modely counts of the indictment. He would not undertake to reconcile the jangling of these statements with each other. Was it true that the laborers were all needed at home? Shall the graves of an Elliott, Martin and a host of other missionaries who had served in foreign lands be opened and they be summoned to reply to this impeachment? Should Paul be asked to revise his epistles and blot out the record of his own missionary toil? The field of missionary effort has deeper roots even than all this, and a higher parentage than the Apostle could give. The words pronounced by Christ himself just before the Ascension furnished the charter of the missionary work. The Gospel sect abroad or sustained at home was worth more than it cost to their homes, ships, warehouses, law courts and secrets describers. We it of no recount that the miscost to their homes, ships, warehouses, law courts and senate chambers. Was it of no account that the missenate chambers. Was it of no necount that the sionary should give his days to exhausting toil senate chambers. Was it of no necount that the missionary should give his days to exkausting toil and consuming care, that he should be wounded in his feelings by the frivolous and rude; that he should forego competency, worldly distinction and honor? The Presidential chairs of their own country had been occupied more than once by men inferior in intellect, attainments and moral worth to Timothy Dwight, Archibald Alexander, John M. Mason, Jonathan Edmonds; and when these Christian teachers and philosophers foreswore, for their work of benefitting souls the pathway of worldly promotion, did they give nothing? When the Chistrian missionary renounced his home, friends, country, civilization, political freedom and general intelligence for a life among Pagan abominations, did he give nothing? There had been some defects and mistakes made, no doubt, among the class of missionaries in their own time as in former times, but the laborers in the mass had been true to their missionary work and the cause of worldly science, too. The best scholars had testified to their invaluable contributions to geographical, ethnological and philological discovery, and to the true interests of education? How will the world answer and how will his enemies face him when the Redeemer shall appear in turn with his indictment for neglect of duty? How will they reply when he shall impeach them for neglecting his own mission to their hearts and consciences, when he shall impeach them for neglecting his own mission to their hearts and consciences, when he shall impeach them for neglecting his own mission to their hearts and consciences, when he shall impeach them for neglecting his own mission to their hearts and consciences, when he shall impeach them for neglecting his own mission to their hearts and consciences, when he shall impeach them for neglect of duty to their brethren and the neglect of the duty enjoined upon themselves?

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY. SERMON BY THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

The annual sermon before the New-York Bible So cicty was delivered last evening by the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, in Dr. Hutton's church on Washington square. The pews were well filled. The text was Rev. xix, 13—" And he was clothed with a vesture "dipped in blood and his name is called the Word of "God." The subject was the mission of the Bible Society, and these propositions were set forth-that the inspiration of the Bible is a present life and utterance even as the being of Christ is a present being; is necessarily in itself and not dependent on history or authority, and that it is to be considered not as a speculation but as a life. They might, therefore, send out the Bible with confidence and faith. The Bible was entirely independent in regard to all human authority, but entirely and solely dependent upon God, and the amazing glory and blessedness of that work in which they were engaged and the certainty of its divine results. Dr. Cheever deprecated the faith in the Bible which was obtained from historical or other extraneous sources, and deplored the skepticism of Franklin. They must receive their religion as Franklin received his knowledge of electricity, from the kite, by their own feelings and not as Franklin received his skepticism, from reading Shaftesbury and Hobbes. Those advanced people who depended on historical authorities would not listen to Paul, if he were to appear among them, they would want to send him to a Theological Seminary. For Paul would not talk about the Eocene and Meiocene and Pleiocene formations or Ichthyosaurians or Mejatheriums; he would preach Christ and him crucified. With the word of God always went the sparit of God. In every age they were engaged and the certainty of its divine rewould preach Christ and him crucified. With the word of God always went the spirit of God. In every age and everywhere they met most wondrous testimonies of its efficacy. These testimonies were the sunny spots of ecclesiastical history. They took us to Ethiopia and to the River of Egypt, to Justin Martyr and the Waldenses, to Wycklyffe and to Tyndal, to Luther and to the youthful Melancthon, to the martyrs of Italy, and England and Spein, to Tartary, China and India, to the South Seas and the Aborigines of America, Dr. Cheever reviewed ecclesiastical history and catalogued unditinging examples to prove that hiscatalogued multitudinous examples to prove that his-torical knowledge was of little avail to the true-hearted preacher, and that the living power of the word was sufficient in itself, even though fragmentary and casually seen or stolen to effect the salvation of the soul. It was God manifest in the flesh. It could not be bound, and in its unbound nature it must conquer. It had been translated into 152 languages and dialects, in which it might be read by 600,000,000 of the human acc. But of these only 93 000,000 enjoyed its free se. Among Christian nations 208,000,000 were fetuse. Among Christian nations 208,000,000 were fet-tered and not allowed to read it with freedom; 110,000,000 reverenced the Koran and 484,000,000 were still in Pagan darkness. But even in Turkey the death penalty denounced against the apostate by the Koran had been abolished, and Mussulmen were now free to become Christians. This freedom must soon extend even to last. The free to become Christians. This freedom must soon extend even to Italy. The promised day of glory was

ear at hand.
At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Society.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE MISSIONARY

ASSOCIATION.
The eleventh amniversary of the Broadway Taberacle Missionary Association was held last evening at the Tabernacle.

Mr. W. G. WEST stated that in the absence of the President of the Association he had been honored with an invitation to preside on this occasion, and he hoped evening would be agreeably spent. The exercises the evening were then opened with singing of a tal Song by the children, after which Mr. West

read the 15th chapter of Isaiah.

The Rev. Mr. Dan Maonn of Maine then addressed the Throne of Grace, and after singing again by the scholars, the Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary was read. The report set forth that for eleven years since the erganization of the Association, it had been an active Auxiliary of the American Sunday. School Union, and then proceeded to give a brief idea of the extent and usefulness of that Institution, em-ploying, as it did, 324 missionaries, some 256 of whom were students, having time only to labor in the cause give more than he was to receive. In the sense of dependence he received nothing from all his numerous tenantry of his wide and populous universe, while he bimself gave without ceasing and stiat, opening his with certain reservations. During the past year the

each scholar. The report concluded with a high enlogy upon Mr. McCulloph, the Missionary Agent, and the great good that had been effected through his

Mr. R. G. PARDER was then introduced, and adof Sunday Schools.

After singing a hymn entitled "The Bible—The Bible "the audience was addressed by

After singing a hymn entitled "The Bible-Fae Bible," the audience was addressed by The Rev. Mr. Drammon, of Maine, upon the influence of Sabbath Schools, showing that in hundreds of instances conversions had been effected by little children. In the course of his remarks, the speaker alluded to his place of abode. The State of Maine, said he, is a hard place in which to build up the Kingdom of Ged. Our young men and women, as soon as they grow up to man's or woman's estate, leave us at the very time they might be of value to us—the large eities suck them in. Thus we suffer depletion; and cities suck them in. Thus we suffer depletion; and the hearts of our pastors are often made to bleed in

the pursuit of their good work.

At the concusion of Mr. Drummond's remarks, the children sang a hymn entitled "Little Things," when
The Kev. Mr. Thompsos, Pastor of the Tabernacle,

elivered a brief address. The services closed with Doxology and Benediction.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Sunday School Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church in Carmine street, which is auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Association, celebrated its Twenty-third Anniversary yester. day at the Church in Carmine street. The exercises consisted of singing by the children of the Sunday School and short addresses by various gentlemen interested in the Sabbath-Schools. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ww. MITCHELL, the President of the Association. The Trensurer's report was read. sided over by Mr. WM. MITCHELL, the President of the Association. The Treasurer's report was read, and showed the affairs of the Society to be in a prosperous condition. The children's contribution to the finds subscribed and given by the older members of the congregation, and by those in the neighborhood who had the prosperity of the School at heart. The children, under the leadership of Mr. A. L. EARLE, who has been their musical instructor, sang several pieces of sacred music in a very pleasing manner. The first address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. SMITH of Southport, L. I., who was followed by Mr. J. F. RASHOLPH. The Superintendent of this Association is Mr. J. Terreell.

RETURN OF THE REV. DR. DOWLING.

Twelve years ago the Rev. Dr. Dowling was installed as Pastor of the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, in this city. After six years of acceptable service, he assumed the care of a church in Philadelphia, where he labored up to the present time, when his old congregation invited him present time, when his old congregation invited him to once more become their Minister. Yesterday he resumed the charge, and his congregation welcomed him back by a very numerous attendance. On entering the pulpit he announced that the hand of fellowship would be extended to him by the Deacons of the church on the first Sabbath in June, when he would have the pleasure of receiving some 40 or 50 new members into the Church. Taking his text from the Council St. Licharch 12 v. 30, he presented an Gospel of St. John, ch. 19, v. 30, he preached an admirable discourse upon the Atonement. At the conclusion of the sermon the ceremony of baptism, by immersion, was performed upon one of the ladies of the congregation, and the services closed in the usual

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. The Church of St. John the Evangelist, a free church established by an association of ladies, as a menument to the memory of the late Bishop Wainwright, was formally opened to the public yesterday morning. It is situated at the corner of Hammond street and Waverley place, and is capable of a commodating ten or twelve hundred persons. The church has been purchased at a cost of \$30,000. Only \$10,000 has so far been collected toward the payment of this has so far been collected toward the payment of this sum and the church will not be dedicated until it is paid for. Bishop Potter preached the opening sormon, and Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, participated in the morning exercises. In the afternoon Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois officiated, and Dr. Vinton preached the evening sermon. Collections were taken at each of the exercises toward the expenses of preparing the building for the Episcopal service.

NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

The new Mission Chapel recently constructed on the second floor of the building No. 1 Bowery was publicly opened yesterday, a congregation of about two hundred persons being present. Deacon J. F. Spaulding, from the Episcopal Seminary officiated on the ocing, from the Episcopal Seminary officiated on the occasion, assisted by two other deacons from the same
institution. After the preliminary services, Mr. Spaulding delivered a brief address, taking his text from
Pslams cx, first verse—"The Lord said unto my
"Lord, sit thou at my right hand, until I ranke thine
"enemies thy footstool."

Connected with this Chapel is a Mission School
which was established about two years ago, and is at
present in a flourishing condition.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS. The service of Confirmation was held last evening at the Church of the Holy Martyrs in Ludlow street. Bishop Potter officiated, being assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Peck and Millatt. Ten young persons were confirmed in the presence of a large a sembly.

CLERGYMEN IN TOWN.

The following clergymen and professors, among others, will attend and take part in the Anniversaries this year. The principal portion of them have already

this year. The principal portion of them have already arrived.

Prof. B. Silliman, New Haven, Conn.; the Rev. Messrs, Benj. Terpan, Augusta, Me.; Joel Haws, Hartford, Conn.; John Todd, Pittefield, Mass.; C. Janes, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Richard Knicht, Missionary from Kansas; C. W. Gliman, Lock-port, N.Y.; Ray Palmer, Albeny, N.Y.; Thomas H. Rood, Gosten, Mass.; Jas. Drummon, Lewistor Falls, Me.; Samuel Welcott, Providence, K. I.; J. L. Hatch, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. Cone, Shemman, Conn.; Illaton, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. F. Taylor, Pekin, N. Y.; Z. Eddy, Braningham, Conn.; Hern Eddy, Cansan, Conn.; Samiel Hesmingway, Lowell, Mich.; T. S. Clark, Franklin, N. Y.; A. Kidder, Friendship, N. Y.; S. B. Goodenow, Saugerties, N. Y.; David Root, New Havel, Conn.; J. Kilboum, Middle Haddam, Conn.; Nelson Scott, Hartland, Conn.; F. Celton, Millville, N. Y.; Wm. H. Gilbert Granby, Conn.; Freederick, D. Averr, Columbia, Conn.; S. W. Marill, Waterbury, Conn.; Joel S. Dickinson, Plainville, Conn.; E. Webb, Augusta, Me.; Gilcon Dana, Strongville, O.; Hiram F. Arms, Nerwichtown, Conn.; Isamuel T. Gibbr, Or, Hiram F. Arms, Nerwichtown, Conn.; Isamuel T. Gibbr, Or, Hiram F. Arms, Nerwichtown, Conn.; Isamuel T. Gibbr, Conn.; L. David Murdock, New-Millord, Conn.; Alex, Murdock, New-Preston, Conn.; David Perry, Brookfield, Mass.; W. Belder, Yantick, Mass.; Asrah Hyde, Benson, V.; E. F. Durand, Bengor, Me.; N. Bouton, Cuccord, N. H.; R. M. Sterzent, Gilmanton, N. H., Hortze, Whistow, New-Britain, Conn.; Sewell Harding, Boston, Mass.; Joseph H. R. M. Sterzent, Gilmanton, N. H., Hortze, Whistow, New-Britain, Conn.; Swell Harding, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Stevens, Crown Point, N. Y.; T. D. Southworth, White Creek, N. Y.; Cyres Stone, Boston, Mass., Alex, J. Sessions, McIrose, Vens, Conn.; Jan.; P. Laoces, Rev. Haven, Conn.; T. K. Fessenden, Ellington, Conn.; R. & Greene, Adrian, Mich.

## MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY—Brosdway Tabernocle, 13 p. m. Speakers—The Rev. Dr. Henrock of Buffelo,
the Rev. Dr. Joe: Parker, New York; the Rev. James Beecher,
Chaplain of this Society to Castion, China.
Union Theological Seminary—Mercer street Church,
73 p. m.

TARON TREDGOGGER SERVING AND CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

N. Y. Collowitz Tion South 1. The Mitcheok as Frofessor of La Fayster place 1; p. m.
Inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Hitcheok as Frofessor of Church History in the Union Tacological Seminary. Dr. Adams's Church Madison equate 7; p. m.
The Special Committee appointed at the meeting of the American Board in Albany, will meet at the Bible House, Aster place, 10 a. m. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

WEDNESDAY, NAT 1.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—Breadway Tabernacle, 10 a.m., Eusliness meeting for electing officers, at the Tract House, No. 150 Nassau street, at 9 c'clock.

AMERICAN Coronaforational Usion—Church of the Puritars, on Union square, 10 a.m.. The meeting will have special reference to church building in Kansas and the new settlements of the West.

10 the West.

11 The Society of the Americk Americk Property of the Property of the User.

12 The Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the User.

13 The Property of the User. ceference to church building in Rames and the new settlements of the West.

ANERICAN ANTI-SLAVIEN SOCIETY—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 10 a.m. Addresses by W. L. Garrison, Wendell Philling, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell and Theodore Parker. Business meetings at a p. m. and an address in the evening, by Theodore Parker, on "the Interest which Northern "men have in keeping Slavery out of Kulmas and Nebraska." Adjourned meeting on Thorsday, at 10 a.m. and at 3 p. m. Ladies Meeting of the American Francis (Gardian Society—At the Home for the Friendless, No. 37 East Thirmethetreet, at 10 a.m. and 2 p. m.

Five Points House of Impurity (Under care of Rev. L. M. Posse)—Broadway Tabernacle, 2 p. m.

ANDERGA HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Broadway Tabernacle, 2 p. m.

acie, 75 p. m. Americas and Fornion Birds Society-(Baptist)-Bap-

the Gunria. Oliver street, 10 a.m., and extending through the natire days and evenings of May 7th and 3th.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

AMERICAN BIRLE SOCIETY—Broadway Tabormacle, 10 a.m.,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRLE SOCIETY (Baptist)—Second
ony—Hya.m., Oliver street Baptist Clarich, and during the

MARKET KRIKER MARKET

VEZICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION-Annual business meet Findows p. m.

AMERICA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Second Day—City Asmemby Reams, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Institution for the BLIND—Broadway Tebernacie, 4 p. m.
AMERICAN TEMPERACE UNION—Academy of Music, 71

AMERICAN TEMPERACE

Mr. Gough will speak. cl. 7.2 p. 29.

NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY - City Assembly Rooms,
NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY - City Assembly Rooms,
25 p. m. Speakers - W. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.
COLLATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL EXCENSE A

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

A. B. C. F. M.—Braadway Tabernacle, 10 a. m. The Rev. Miron Winslow of Madras, India, will be among the speakers. BARTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Oliver street Church, 3a. m., and threachout Friday and Saturday.

AMERICAN SYSTEMATIC RESTRICENCE. SOCIETY—Broadway Tabernacle, 3 p. m. hernacle, 3 p. m. Labias' Home Mission, (Old BREWERY)-Broadway Tabemecle. 74 p. m. Swedyshers Publication Society—The Sixth Anniver-says will take place at Dolworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite Eleventh street, at 75 o'clock. Gugh will adures the children, at 3 p. m., in Plymouth

ch, Brooklyn. saturday, May 10. SATURDAY, MAY 10.

BARTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY-Culvary Baptish Church, Twenty-third street, New York, 7t p. m. Annual address by the Est. Dr. Howell of Virginia.

Google spakes to hight at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Ex-

Gough speaks to high at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Exercises commoncest 71.

AMERICAN Works's EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—At Mrs. Webster's No. 14 Lexington avenue.

SUNDAY, MAY 11.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY—Anniversary Sermon by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Lit. D., as the Church of the Purinans, (Rev. Dr. Chever's, at 75 o'clock p.m. Haptier Punication Society—Annial Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ids. Stroke piace Baptist Church, 75 p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Baptist Publication Society—Oliver street Baptist Church, 9 a. m.

Church, 9 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

NEW-YORS MAGDALES SOCIETY—At the Asylumin Yorkville, Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Faith avenues,
at 124 o clerk.

MERCASTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Lecture-room, Clinton
Hael, Astor place, 8 p. m.

THURSDAY, NAY 15.

THURSDAY, NAY 15.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESSAYTERIAN CHURCH (New School -The Rev. Dr. Adam's Church, Madison square, 11 a. m. Sermon by the Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, D.D., of Lockport, N. Y., Medicrator of the last Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESSAYTERIAN CRURCH (Old School)—lat Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Philipp's, Fifth systems, II s. m. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Staban L. Rice, D.D., of St. Louis, Moderator of the last Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21,

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESAYTERIAN CRURCH—lat Reform Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. McLucol's, i. p. m. Sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D.D., of Philisdelphia.

## TRIBUTE TO OGDEN HOFFMAN.

A meeting of the Bench and Bar was held on Satur day, Judge Betts presiding, at which the following resolutions, offered by Judge Edmonds, were adopted: Called together again so soon to mourn the withdrawal from smoon them of a respected bother of the profession, the Sar of New York are again admonshed how they may profit by these assemblares, not by merely regarding them as the means of giving utterance to the sorrow and respect for the man, but as sitting occasions to take home to themselves the lessons which his life and example so for ibly illustrate. Therefore, we do reselve:

lits life and example so torcibly illustrate. Therefore, we do resolve:

That in mourning the death of Ogden Hoffman, we do not merely sorrow for the renoval from among us of one who adorated our profession by a long life of bonor, of purity, of genius and of usefulness.

For nearly half a century he has been engaged with us in our profession, sharing with us in its toils, its trials and its rewards, and he has left no enemy behind him.

In the fierce positical strike in which he has been engaged and it was his tate to be involved in not a few of them—he waged no winductive war with his adversary, but even accorded to him the same freedom of thought and integrity of purpose he claimed for himself.

In the conflict of the profession be has been kind, contreous and dignified, giving no unnecessary offense, but wielding his brilliant powers with equal vigor and forbearance.

In the various public positions he has occupied, whether in the National Congress or as the public presecutor for the Nation or the State, he was ever liberal, enlightened and incorruptible.

In private life he was ever kind and affectionate, freely secribing every selfable consideration to the pramount of the happiness of officers.

As a selfider, gallant; as a civilian, brilliant; as a man, en-

Emmet, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. M. Evarts and Attor-

ney-General Cutting. Judge Emmet, who had been the intimate friend of Mr. Hoffman from childhood, was very much affected. He spoke in substance as follows:

was very inten affected. He spoke in substance as follows:

I would ask leave to pay a brief and feeble tribute, but a sincere and heartfelt one, to the memory of our departed friend. An intimacy of nearly fifty years, amounting almost to a fraternity between us not only justifies me, but calls upon me to express those feelings with which my heart is now oppressed. I knew Mr. Hoffman in beyhood—a bold, aspiring boy, who, when his country was in arms, gave up the prospects so bright before him, and which were presented by the career of his own father at the bar, and joined the navy that he might be one of the protectors of our institutions. He was the cherished and favored aid of Commodore Decatur; and I know, from what I heard his illustrious commander say, that if he had continued in the navy, his career would have been as bright as that of any officer in the service. When peace was restored he returned to the practice of the law. It has been stated that he commenced his career in Orange County, and there is a living winess in this Court who could test

that he commenced his career in Orange County, and there is a living witness in this Court who could tes-tify to the brilliancy of that career before he came to this city. I believe his first appearance in the Legis-lative Halls was as a representative from that County in this city. I believe his first appearance in the Legislative Halls was as a representative from that County in 1837; I believe, because I had the honor myself to be an associate at that time, and I can bear witness not only to the brilliancy of his eloquence, but the influence he possessed over older minds than his own, from the satisfactory of the second country of the s gacity and wisdom of his judgment. Young as he was, he was looked up to by such men as Elisha Wil-liams and others in the Legislature at that period, not merely on account of the sauvity of his manners, o his high character for honor, but for his discrimination in public affairs, which secured to him that good opin-ion which frequently takes a long life to attain. There are other circumstances in which I had occasion to ob-serve the poculiar delicacy of his mind. It was in that year that the Superior Court of this city was organized. There were particular reasons why he should feel a strong desire in the success of that measure, for his own honored father had been talked of as one of the judges. A knowledge of that fact operated upon his mind, and made him not only reluctant, but absolutely determined him to have nothing what-ever to do with the success of that bill. All this passed under my own observation. Therefore, when I say Mr. Hoffman was endowed with those qualities I say Mr. Hoffman was endowed with those qualities which made him a brilliant man, I can also say that which made him a brilliant man, I can also say that he possessed those finer traits of character that are frequently passed over in our estimation of a man. The world, in giving its admiration to one great quality, is very spt to deny the existence of others. This was so in the case of the famous John Philipot Cur-This was so in the case of the immous John Philpot Curran, who, while it was andmitted that he who a most eloquent advocate, was not supposed to be a profound lawyer. I don't mean to say that that was the prevalent opinion with regard to our deceased friend, but I say that it is exceedingly possible that some men may have doubted whether he possessed the learning of a sound lawyer, in addition to his abilities as an advocate. I say emphatically there may have been others who knew more of law, who read cases; but no man at this time was gifted with a mind better constituted to make those proper and nice distinctions which enable him to obtain a right view of a case. It would be also a great mistake to suppose that he was would be also a great mistake to suppose that he was not a student. He had early furnished his mind with a thorough knowledge of the principles of his profession. The constant practice which his great abilities brought him into perhaps prevented him from keeping up that study with the same intensity as others, but he knowledge to the profession. but he kept up with the progress of our profession.
In addition to all this his mind was imbued with all the beauties of classic tearning—more than fails to the share of most men who have gone through the same career. That was one of the elements of his eloquence which enabled him to tower above men who had nothing more than the ordinary gift of words. Let me speck of him as a man: I said I knew him from a boy. We were playunger tearlier. I have known him boy; we were playmates together. I have known him thee, in the various relations of life, and I say that a norre honorable, candid, generous, liberal and unself ab-riend never drew the breath of life. I have known friend never drew the broath of life. I have known him in the most trying situations, and I know that he always bere himself as became a man of the highest character. I have hardly been able to realize the fact that he has departed so suddenly. I was not aware of his illness till I beard of his death. When I look around and see this assembly collected for the purpose of paying the last honors to the friend I knew, and speke to not more than a week since, I confess my weakness; and though my heart is full—"and out of "the fullness of the heart the mostar speakers" if I have succeeded in paying a tribute to my friend equal to his ments, I shall be satisfied with what I have done.

The funeral services were held at the Church of the Annunciation in Fourteenth street. The house was densely filled. The body was brought from the late

bury, who followed it to the altar, repeating the words: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; be that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.—St. John, xi. 25, 26. The service for the burial of the dead, from the

Church of England ritual, was then read. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was borne to the hearse, the cortege taking up the line of march

na follows:

as follows:

Coffin, borne by the pall-bearers wearing white scarfs.

Gen. Whinfield Scott, Com. Mathew Perry.
Robert Emmet, Charles King,
Fixeds B, Cutting, Moore H. Grinnell,
Bev. John Anthon, James Foster.

The officers and members of the St. Nicholas Society, with
badges of mounting.

The family of the deceased and chief mourners, followed by the
smillers.

The coffin was of rosewood, bound with silver, and chased selver bandles at the sides. It bore a simple silver plate on the lid, containing the name, times of birth and of death of deceased. The procession took up their line of march through Fourteenth street to Second avenue, and thence down to St. Mark's Church corner of East Tenth street, where the body was laid in the family vault adjoining.

## CITY ITEMS.

YESTERDAY,-Yesterday was the first Sabbath in the month of May, and here in New-York it was a sunny day-a lovely day-a day of clear, dry, balany all love nature. Compared with the day before, it was a day of beauty, for that was wet and cold, and sent its dreary atmosphere through all the house putting many a one to bed in damp sheets, to get up with a damp probose's in the morning. Both had a hance to dry up in the dry cool air of yesterday, if the owner opened his windows and admitted the air inside while he went out to give his nose an airing outside, which a vast multitude undoubtedly did, particularly those who toil all other days. How they througed the sidewalks-how they filled the cars that ply up and down our city long drawn out-how they erowded the ferry boats-how they went out beyond city limits-beyond stone pavements and brick walls to look upon nature putting on her livery of green How they looked for the flowers, that modestly kept a little out of sight, just within their leafy buds, some of them carefully wrapped by the Great Gardener in soft downy cotton, and that wrapped in a water-proof coverlike the buds of the horse chesnut, and many other, that are so neatly pitch papered, like bales of rich goods, though never so rich as these rich blessings of Heaven to Earth, given to man by the Giver of sunny days in May, that will anon bring buds and leaves and flowers, and germs of fruit for Summer suns to warm into life, and paint with Nature's richest colors, and fill with sweets of Nature's richest gifts. Such are our compensations for the terrors of a Winter that we cease to remember when the sun pours out his revivifying rays as he did yesterday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -On Friday, Lucia was given to a good house. Mad. Legrange particularly distinguished herself, M. Brignoli, however, was quite unequal to his part, and his inefficiency, we hope, may have been due to his late accident. In regard to him there was general disappointment.

On Saturday Martha was presented to a crowd, chiefly Germans, delighted to hear music through their native tongue.

To-night Ernani will be given.

Ninto's,-At Niblo's on Saturday night there was a senefit given to Mdlle. Sarah Felix, the sister of Mille, Rachel, and the occasion warranted the performance of French plays to the French audience which was on hand. No less than four different pieces, of one act, and one act from The Misanthrope were presented; Mdlle. Felix doing the chief characters in three of them. She is an actress of marked talent, and gave great pleasure. She was fairly sustained by Mdme. Zoe Weiten and others. The night was bad, and the prices were doubled, and these combined lessened greatly the number of persons who it is probable would otherwise have been present.

—At this theater the incomparable Ravels are now

riving a number of new pieces. One at present is in rehearsal, which we learn will exceed anything in the wender and show way they have yet produced.

The popular play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has drawn overflowing houses at the Museum thus far, will be continued through this week.

B. Brown is a young man who has for some months been engaged in giving Dramatic and Poetic Readings in New-York and other cities, and who is now producing the second series of his entertainments in this city at Clinton Hall. He has also several Elocutionary a under his instruction, and has been unusually successful as a teacher. Miss Eloise Bridges was a pupil of his, and another young lady, who is now under histuition, will shortly make her appearance at one of the leading theaters here. Mr. Brown's "Readings" are of more than common interest-the selections are made with good judgment, and are read with an appreciative power which makes them very

Common Council. -- Both branches will meet this afterneon at 5 o'clock, to commence the May session, which will probably be a heavy one, as it is desirous to get most of the tedions matters out of the way be fore the hot weather sets in. The City Hall plans are again promised, also a consideration of the appli-cation of the new gas association for privilege to lay their mains and compete with the other companies, We hear of no new project of much public importance. There is no immediate prespects of the Supervisors coming together.

A DANGEROUS BONNEY. - Somebody prints an item under this caption. The danger, as described, is to the wearer; but in our opinion the most dangerous bonnets are those that are not worn-that is, not worn on the head; they are carried behind the head, not only endangering that but those who are thus doomed to look upon unprotected faces, temptingly turned up to the sun's rays and the son's gaze. Such bonnets

are doubly dangerous. An English physician says: "There is a great increase among the female part of my practice, of tie doloreux in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced, I firmly believe, from the present absurd fashion of dressing the neck instead of the head. During the past menth I have been in attendance upon two lovely girls with the doloreux in the forehead, and several others with similar complaints. it is high time the frivolous bonnet of the present day should be done away with." Bless the man, it is already done away with-that is, as a bonnet; and as an ornament for the back part of the head, we contend it is not dangerous. The danger arises from the fact that fashion has done away with bonnets, and dictated that ladies shall go bare-headed; and if they should all go blind, or die of tie doloreux, they will not put on their bonnets until fashion says the word.

CITY MORTALITY .- According to the report of the City Inspector, there were 343 deaths in this city during the past week, viz: 57 men, 62 women, 149 beye, and 104 girls, showing a decrease of 29 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 7 deaths of apoplexy, 5 of cancer, 6 of congestion of the lungs, of apopted, 24 of inflammation of the lungs, 8 53 of consumption, 24 of inflammation of the lungs, 8 of congestion of the brain, 21 of dropsy, 6 of inflammation of the brain, 10 of disease of the heart, 3 of palsy, 7 of smallprx, 33 of convulsions (infantile), 10 of croup, 30 of scarlet fever, 15 of marasmus, 4 of measles, and 3 of teething. There were also 10 premature births, 25 cases of stillborn and 8 deaths of violent causes. The classification of diseases is as fellows: Bones, joints, &c., 1: brain and nerves, 85; generative organs, D: heart and blood-vessels, 10; lungs, throat, &c., 100; skin, &c., and eruptive residence of the decreased to the church, where it was residence of the decreased to the Church, where it was fevers, 41; stillborn and premature births, 35; stommet by the efficiating clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Sea- ach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 33; un-

certain seat and general fevers, 24; old age, 3. The sativity table gives 256 natives of the United States, 47 of Ireland, 13 of Germany, 16 of England, 5 of France, 1 of Italy, 2 of Scotland, 1 of Switzerland, 1 of Wales, and 1 unknown.

FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, - To my fellow-citizens of New-York: Actuated by a consideration for the sufferings, by famine, of the population of the Cape de Verd Islands, I would beg leave to suggest to the community the expediency of calling a meeting immediately of those charitably disposed, at the Aster House, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in order to devise the reads at means of raising a func-for the prompt relief of the indigent and penshing of our fellow creatures of the Cape de Verds. I beg leave to add that I shall be happy to contribute to such object by subscribing one hundred dollars in money, and also my professional services for a night in either of the theaters where my performance of any in either of the theaters where my performance of any character in which I have been popular can be rendered most available for such occasion.

James H. Hackett, No. 23 Madison Arense, May 3, 1886.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The Poughkeepsie train from New-York on Friday afternoon ran over and instantly killed a man walking on the track near Croton. Name unknown.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The May term of the Court of General Session The May term of the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Smith presiding, commences to-day. The calendar is much smaller than usual, owing probably to the inefficiency of the Folice Department rather than to the decrease of crime. The following is the calendar for the term: Ala-donment, 4; Attempt to Kill, 1; Robbery, 4; Kipnapping, 1; Grand Lacoury, 15; Fedorium Assault and Battery, 5; Mayhem, 1; Bastardy, 4; Murder, 1; Receiving Stolen Goods, 4; Burgiary, 15; Forgrey, 14; Salse Preterose, 1; Perjury, 1; Disorderly House, 1; Witnesses, 3. Total, 75.

ARREST OF A YOUNG FUGITIVE .- A boy about 13 ARREST OF A YOUNG FUGITIVE.—A boy about 13 across of age, named Edward Ninchouse, was arrested on Saturday, on the arrival of the Philadelphia cars at Jersey City, charged with being a fugitive from Philadelphia, where, it is alleged, he robbed his employer, Mr. Lacy, a sadiet, of \$450. Pellecumn Murphy of the reserve corps arrested the boy, and found on his person \$407. He was locked up to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF BURGLARY, -ARREST ON SUSPICION OF BURGLARY. — Three voing follows, civing their names as John Maron, George Williamson and David Heward, were arrested by Officer Pearl of the Fourth Ward Police on suspicion of having broken into the premises of Mr. Thomas Marin, No. 79 Baxtor street, and stealing from the money drawer a quantity of small change and vertions articles of goods. Money answering the description of that stelen from the above of Mr. Mattin was found in possession of the boys, who were taken before Justice Oabern for examination. The prisoners were watched for several hours by the officer streeting thum, as he suspected from their suspicious movements that they were rogues.

CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Peter Gilmore, a ciothier having a shoe at No. 4 Rossevelt street, was arrested by officer Sullivan of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having committed a folonious assault upon the person of Lewis Berg, living at No. 199 Cherry street. The accused was taken before Junice Orborn and committed to the Tombe for trial.

Suppes DEATH .- An Irish woman named Lang-

ley died audderly on Saturday afternoon at her residence in Forty sixth street, near Eleventh avenue, as is supposed, from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance. She was gound dead by her bushard on his return home from work, and a young child was at play beside her corpse. Coroner Huls was retified.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Saturday after-neon, by Coroner Hills, upon the body of John D. Galdwell, a native of England, 62 years of age, who was accidentally and stally injured on the 15th ult, at the bakery No. 265 First street.

street.

Corner Connery held an inquest upon the body of Wm A. Blanvelt, a child four years of age, who died at No. 111 Ninth avenue, from injuries accidentally received by being run over by a cart, in Ninetheenth attect, on the 5th att.

Coroner Hills held an inquest at Pier No. 20 East.

Coroner Hills held an inquest at Pier No. 20 East. River, upon the body of an unknown man found in the water. The body was much decomposed, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from unknown cames."

Coroner Hills also held an inquest at the Staten Island, ferry sending, upon the body of an unknown man about the verse of are, found in the water. Deceased was frozed in a suit of hinck cloth, cutten neck-cloth, pepper-and-saft color, and heavy bods. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from causes unknown."

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOW-

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, (over Them; son's Saloen).—The attention of the public is solicited the Exhibition of Photographs, Amerotypes and Daguerre.
Types at the above Establishment. An efficient corps of first class Artists in Oil and Water Color of Parts. rypus at the above Establishment. An emission of class Artists in Oil and Water Color of Pastel are supplyed the Ambrotype was first introduced into New York by the subcriber, and the specimens now exhibited are unequaled in flooring, and Copies from Daguerreotypes either by the Photegra, or Ambrotype. Strangers in the city archespectfolly invited. M. B. Brady.

[Advertisement.] BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, For sale by M. P. Brown. No. 136 Pearl st., New York.

TEAS .- THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have on hand every variety of Tras for Grocers, Tos Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3 lb. boxes of good Family Tes for one dollar. Call and examine—No. 125 Catham-st., between Pearl and Rooseveit sts.

MEDICATED INHALATION, WITH CONSTITU-TIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his effice, No. 714 Broadway, (I ow one of the established institu-tions of the city.) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throst, Hear Diseases, livet Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily. [Advertisement.]
Look at the superb display of AMEROTYPES at

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this city, which for beauty of style and finish are usequaled, composed wholly of raw and original designs. Those about fernashing houses with Fixtures will do well to call and armine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice.

JAS. G. MOFFETT, Macinficturer, 119 and 121 Prince-st.
P. S.—CHANDELERS in use taken down, regilt stristic or French bronze, to lock equal to new.

[Advertisement]
INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—
Dr. ROEST HUNTEX Editor of THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST.
devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of liberages of the Lungs by Medicated Inhibitation introduced by him in its present systematized form.

To extend the benefits of this treatment to such as cannot visit New York a list of enactions will be sent on request with a number of The Specialist containing on explanation of his views.

primber of the opened branch offices at Philadelphia, No. Dr. Huntra has opened branch offices at Philadelphia, No. 322 Walnut-at, under the charge of Dr. F. Monson, and at Baltimore, No. 523 North Charles-at, under Dr. J. B. Williams, accomplished and educated physicians, to whom parlents may apply with every confidence. With these exceptions, Dr. Hunter has no associates abroad, authorized to use his name in any manner. Dr. Hunter's residence and office is No. 223 Broadway, Now-York.

PROF. FOWLER'S ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE LECTURES.—The first lecture of this course will be delivered.

This EVENING at the Surpresent Lestitute. Mr. Fowling will illustrate the sivantages of Phresology by reference to a large number of Potraits and other paintings; will sho explain the temperaments and give valuable suggestions in regard to head in and the perfection of the physical organism. Professional delimentums of character daily at No. 308 Broadway.

We invite the attention of dealers and others to or large stock of Charpellers and Gas Fixtures, of new, signal and beautiful designs, of our own mayor across.

Mitchell, Bashey & Co., No. 55 Broadway.

[Aivertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS for 15%.-Paarr & Handenberger, No. 330 Broadway, are per-pared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of Platf and Decorative Paper, Handt do over offered in this country.